INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

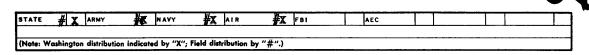
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT	50X1-HUM
SUBJECT	Miscellaneous Information:	DATE DISTR. 15 MAY 1957	
	1. Personal Documents		
	2. Availability of Items in Stores	NO. PAGES 1	
		REQUIREMENT	
		NO. RD	
- · · [REFERENCES	
DATE OF INFO.			50X1-HUM
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			50X1-HUM
1.	Personal identity documents	required to carry	50X1-HUM
	Procedure when changed	permanent place of residence	OOXT TIOW
3∙			50X1-HUM
4.	Availability of such items as writing equ	ipment, pain-relieving drugs, and	OOX1 HOW
_	cameras		
5• 6•	Internal mail processing		
0.	Types of radios used in Poland.		
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Cou	ntry : Poland
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	50X1-HUM
	While in Poland it was necessary to carry the Basic Identity
	Document (Dowod Osobisty) and Military Booklet (Ksiazeczka Wojskowa). The
	only time documents was when: 50X1-HUN
	a. Registering at a hotel.
	b. Changing permanent place of residence. 50X1-HUM
	harmming brane or reardings
2.	When shanging newspant place of west dense
•	When changing permanent place of residence first reported to the Building Administration (Administracja Budynkow Mieszkalnych) which
	was often referred to as the region (rejon) or registration bureau
_	(biuro meldunkow). Here filled out a deregistration slip in which
	entered old place of residence and destination. 50X1-HC
	the same procedure worked in reverse when registered in new place of residence. Since the offices in which registration and
	deregistration took place were always busy the procedure usually took
	a few days.
	50X1-HUM no difficulties or restrictions while travelling in 50X1-HU
	the interior of Poland. When travelling on vacations it was not necessary to
1	have any special type documentation. Various places of employment issued
	leave papers but they were not nece <u>ssary and pe</u> ople as a rule did not take
	them along. When on business trips always issued by the personnel office a set of travel orders (Delegacia
	office a set of travel orders (Delegacja Sluzbowa)
Ī	Actually the most important reason for the issuance of the travel
_	orders was the fact that they were later used for computing expenditures
1	which the finance office had to account for. Also a person in possession
	of such travel orders had preference over other travelers in the event there was a shortage of transportation facilities.
	as a silot cape of crampor captain factificas.
1	Up to the year of 1954 very slight control was exercised on individuals whose business necessitated travel in the border areas. It was sufficient
•	to present a pass from the place of employment and to state that the travel was official. Since that time, however, control has become more stringent
	and it is now necessary for the traveler, whether he be on a pleasure
(or business trip, to present to the authorities in the border areas an
8	authorization from the Municipal National Council. If the traveler does
	not come from a city where they have a Municipal National Council he must
	get the authorization from the District National Council.
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5	the following employees of continuous
	the following employees of civilian authorities wore uniforms: streetcar employees, mailmen, foundrymen, and miners.
6	As a rule there were no restrictions on the purchasing of writing equipment. There exists, however, a lack of variety. Typewriter ribbon and carbon paper are especially scarce.
7	50X1-HUM
	such items as Aspirin, Weramon, Cibazol, and Sulfathazol could be acquired without a prescription.
8.	Following are the types of cameras which can be bought in Poland:
	a. East German - Reflekta 11, Exakta, Praktika.
	b. Polish - Welta, Start.
	c. Russian - Red, Zorki, Komsomolec.
	(Russian-made cameras were usually sold in secondhand stores.)
	The import of East German cameras stimulated amateur photography to the point that the Polish Government found it necessary to influence the motif of the picture taking lest it get out of hand. There were no restrictions regarding the taking of pictures on the streets.
9.	
	there is nothing unusual in the way internal mail is handled in Poland. Letters are sent by dropping them in a post box on the street or taken to the post office itself. Internal as well as foreign mail is received at home from the mailman. In mailing letters to foreign countries, however, the letter must be taken to the post office unopened, where it undergoes a superficial check (not so much the text of the letter as enclosures such as photographs) no actual restrictions in correspondence but everyone is aware that mail is opened surreptitiously and, rather than censor, the authorities simply destroy letters they think fit.
	the country there were no restrictions on objects shipped by mail. Packages sent outside the country, however, could not weigh over 1/2 kg. (unless it was a single item that could not be divided into two packages without being destroyed e.g. books, toys, etc.).
10.	Following are the types of radios used in Poland with their watt capacity and individual frequency (if available):
	German
	Stern-Rohlitz, approximately 80 watts, three short, one medium, and one long band.
	Sachsenwerk, one short, one medium, and one long-wave band.
	Polish
	Pionier, same as Sachsenwerk. Aga, same as Sachsenwerk. Mazur, same as Sachsenwerk. Mazowsze, same as Sachsenwerk. Stolica (?)
	Russian
	Bialorus, same as Stern-Rohlitz. Zwiezda, same as Sachsenwerk.

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